sympathy or fellowship with Douglas & Co-They are not in favor of planting Slavery in Kanps, and they will not hesitate to so declars their sentiments when the time for action comes. As an evidence of the correctness of these views, we publish the annexed paragraph from a letter written a few days since by Martin F. Conway, recently of Baltimore, but now a member elect of the Legislature of Kaussa. Referring to the men who are endeavoring to make Slavery extension an article in the Demo-

eratic ereed, he says:

"I have strong confidence that it will not be long before the Democratic party will east from its boson and crush to annihilation this crew of traitors who may be a subjective the character, whether against its "I have strong confidence that it will not be long before the Democratic party will cast from it been and crush to annihilation this crew of traitors who are now maligning its character, plotting against its designing and power, and hatching treases to the control. It is certain that the Democratic party will got be up to individe itself or of them. They are seaking to thing less than to fivest it of its original characteristics, divert it from its original along, and start it upon new and dangerous paths. They are seaking to discreasing the principles by which to accomplish their gon deeperate and corrupt schemes; or, fulling in this, to discreasing on discover it. They are no longer true to its principles; they no longer respect the authority of its illustrious names. Thus the most violent projects, totally incompatible with the law and the Co. stitution, and destructive of the peace of society and the permanency of our common Union, are associously attempted to be carried out. The rights of free white male citizens stricken down winout a word. The law is set at definance—the Constitution itself designed and socreted at. Thus also the principles and combers of Jefferson, Mudison, and heir great compects—the fathers of Republican freedom—are secofied stand translatunition. In order colely to oring the owners of slavers believated to the dignity of a divinely-ordained institution, in order colely to oring the owners of slavers the affects also a facility to be appended and a foci. Slavery believated to the dignity of a divinely-ordained institution, in order colely to oring the owners of slavers to the affects also remove the expression and some motive, to respect the African slave-trade, and arguments are manufactured to prove its common and ambition. Proposals are sublinability the acquaintion to their Southern tupier of new terricory along the Southern line to extend the possessions and swell the power of these approached men. This is the perfolious programme. Preligh the law, the Constitution, the Republic,

After this, will anybody tell us that the Demo eratic party of the free States is not a dead and buried concern, so far as national politics are concerned? Is it not as thoroughly defunct as its recent great competitor for votes and for power-the Whig party !

The National Era is astonished that THE TRIB-THE should not go for the Allies in the Eastern war, and considers our position anomalous, friends as we are to freedom and enemies of Slavery. Some of the remarks of The Era are quite impertinent, such as t foreign writers who do missionary work for Russia through the "columns of THE TRIBUNE"-there being none such and never having been. Bosides, Tital TRIEUNE is only to be treated in argument as an impersonal representative of certain opinions -as a journal, and not as a collection of indiwidual utterances.

We are not oblivious of the Czar's attack on Hangary; neither are we of Louis Bonaparte's on Kome; and in that respect France is much more to be abhoured than Russia. As for the idea that the English oligarchic Government is impelled or ever was impelled to wage war by any other motive than selfishness, we consider it too preposterous for serious discussion. Russia in her outward policy is a mere humanizing agent then Britain. English Free-trade is a blight to all that touches it; while since Russia has adopted the protective policy her industrial means have improved to a wonderful degree, and her enward course of civilization is patent to the world. The best thing that could happen to Turkey would be that Russia should swallow her up. Protected then in her manufactures she would flourish. As for the danger to Europe from Russian growth, we have already on repeated occasions shown how chimerical that notion is. Moreover, as far as the United States have an interest in the controversy at all, it is that France and England united should not attain a position to dictate to the world. We need Russia as a counterpoise to those powers. Seen through the Free-trade spec acles of The Era, liberty and civilization may depend on the trium; h of the Allies; to our judgment, however, they have quite as much to hope from the success of Russia. We trust that in any discussion of these points which The Era may think proper to engage in, it will eachew useless personalities and courteously address itself to matters at issue.

Our readers will bear us witness that we do not often repeat in our columns the flattering things said of THE TRIBUNE by our cotemporaries in any part of the country, but the following paragraph from The New Church Herald touches us so nearly, and so kindly recognizes the ideal at which we aim, that we give a

recognizes the ideal at which we aim, that we give a place to its flattering appreciation of our labors:

"The look, free and independent manner in which The Theave has been accustomed to discourse for many year is regard to every subject falling within the range of human thought or observation has gained for it an aimost unparableled extent of popularity. The Tanuers seems to say just what it pleases to its renders, apparently caring very liftle whether it suits their views on any subject or not, and they in return are made to feel that they are expected to coincide with its sentiments only so far as they choose, and are left in perfect liberty to think for themselves, and to relect whatever they cannot agree with. The right to think for themselves is, by the way, a privilege which some people are disposed to claim, and we cannot discover that there is anything very unreasonable in it. The fair and distinct recognition of this right has at least been attended with prosperity and success in the case of Tan Thinexx."

The Rev. Mr. Chase, a Methodist clergyman, lately stationed at Brunswick, New-York, charged with ab seending with another man's wife, it seems has been simply guilty of extending protection to his own daughter, who found it impossible to live with her ill behaved husband. It is supposed the untruth respect ing Mr. Chase, who is in all respects a very worthy and exemplary man, was put in circulation by his hopeful son-in-law.

George W. Platner, a partner of the well-known firm of Platner & Smith, extensive paper manufacturers in Berkshire County, Mass., died at Lee on the 18th inst. The decreased had acquired a high reputa tion for sagacity, good judgment, honorable dealing and liberality, and a warm place in the affections of a large number of employees. His age was 45.

A Conductor on the New-London, Williamntie and Palmer Railroad, by the name of Smith, was killed on the evening of the 23d last, about a quarter of a mile south of Stafford Springs. He was walking on the top of the cars of his train when his head came in contact

with a bridge and the blow proved fatal. O. W. Johnson, Esq., has been removed from the Post-Office at Fredonia, Chautanque County, and Lozenzo Morris, Esq., has been appointed in his place.

Johnson it is said is a Know-Nothing. A CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for the construction is the new Custom Home at Providence, K. I., was yesterilay awarded to Albert Curry of Newburylort, Mass., at \$151,600, that being the lowest bid. The structure is to be three stories. bid. The structure is to be three stories high, tho-cugally fre-proof and to be so constructed as to em-brace ample accommodations for the Custom-House Post-Office, and United States Courts. [Washington Star, 2th.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WISE ELECTED.

Franklin. — Halfax —

Nortolk Chy.... Petershurgh..... Nortolk County.....

Sussex..... Elizabeth City.....

Anders Louisa King Wildiam Hanaver Greenville

Frederick Counties.

for the Americans.

grees has about 200 majority.

elected by a small majority.

considerably below 10,000.

ed by 10,000 mojority.

dust from railroad cars.

evening, from Hulifax.

to secure his escape.

211.... 646 85.... 447

The returns thus far received indicate the election

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Clark and

Flournov's majority here is 479, and in Claiborne

432. The estimated gain in the County is about 300

Flournoy's majority here is 100. Smith for Con-

Returns from 14 Counties and Cities foot up in ma-

00 unijority, and gives partial returns highly favora-

Paulus Powell, from the VIth District, is elected to

Charles J. Faulkner, Dem., for Congress from the

Eighth District is reported defeated. Z. Kedwell,

Dem., for Congress from the Eleventh District, is

Chas, J. Faulkoer, (Dem.), for Congress from the

VIIIth District, is reported defeated. Z. Ke dwell,

(Dem.), for Congress from the XIth District, is elected

The returns now coming in decrease Wise's majorky

FROM WASHINGTON.

of The Richmond Enquirer saying his majorities

Washington, Friday, May 25, 1855—11 P. M. Mr. Wise has just received a dispatch from Pryor

he South-western Counties, Wyeth, Washington and

Montgomery, are astounding.

Great excitement has existed in this city all day and

majorities. It is believed here that Wise will be elect-

Commissioner Mason in favor of E. C. Salisbury vs.

Stevens, President, and Van Rensselner, Superinten-

decision secures to Salisbury a patent for excluding

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

The America arrived at her dock at 9; o'clock this

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PARKS.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Bostos, Friday, May 25, 1855-10 P.M.

by a small majority.

Washisoros, May 25-Midnight.

gain for Flournoy over Scott's vote of 4,128,

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, May 25, 1855.

of the whole American ticket in Jefferson County by

a small majority
Wiscursten, Friday, May 25, 1855.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, May 25, 1855.

Lyschaung, Friday, May 25, 1855.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25, 1855.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Friday, May 25, 1855 Sevastopol is not taken; Virginia is impregnable Wise is elected by a very large majority. There is great rejoicing here.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION. We condense our telegraphic dispatches, which came in all imaginable shapes, into the following

 cam; tell
 600
 —
 921

 Obio
 —
 .1452

 Marel ali
 400
 —
 .743
 5.... 751 aj j ahannees

Coroner's Jury returned a verifict of manslaughter egainst Captain Rawles, who is in custody.

The latest London and Liverpool papers contain nothing of importance in addition to what has been transmitted by telegraph from Halliax. The (European) Times of the 15th last, says: "The meet-'the most important events which has happened in "this country for years." The speakers were all men of business, who had left their desks and their counting-houses in obedience to an imperative necessity. For they feit that without a sweeping change in the management of public duties, without the introduction of a sound and healthy system into the Executive Government, the star of the British Empire would speedily set to rise no more. In this demand for administrative reform the nation through its length and breadth sympathiess, and it only requires the great hives of Commerce and Manufactures to buckle on their armor and support the demand of the London merchants to insure the victory. It will be a desperate struggle; but it cannot be protracted if the people

organized at Helsingfors by order of the Czar.

CARELESS SWITCH-TENDER.

MOVE OF THE TORNADO.

THE GRAND RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE.

orities 4,984 for Flournoy and 483 for Wise, being a MR. DAVENPORT AS WILLIAM TELL It is reported that Paulkner for Congress is beaten in the VIIIth District.

William C. Scott (Sam) is elected to Congress over Caskie (Anti-Sam) in the District of Richmood, Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, &c.

The Richmond Enquirer says Caskie is elected by

Schiller and Rossini have surrounded the name of Tell with an endaring poesy, and have given to it a home in the heart of every free people. But the divine harmony which the lofty song of the one and the bridiant music of the other have left still floati g around us, was most harshly broken last aight by the inflated twaddle of Mr. Sheridan Knowles. With a graceful charity, for which we make our how, two of the five sets have been cut away; but we have stomach for them all, and would still exclaim with the sooth-

Knowles completely travesties the simple, man Swiss cottagers, who never thought of rebellion until oppression drave him into it, and converts him into one of those prating patriots who begin railing against government at their eradie, and end only at their grave. To sover this travestie with greater absurdity be makes poor Tell, to whose wild home the classics had never penetrated, thoroughly familiar with Roman history; in fact, a mountain Arnold or Niebuhr in Then he must also clothe Tell with a savage ferreity, which was quite alien to the noble, generous nature of the man. After he had gone through the Zoological Gardens in search of a parallel, Knowles makes Tell at last settle down on a wolf, as the most appropriate animal to which to liken Gosler. But, on betting has been large, generally upon amount of Wise's second thoughts, he apologizes to that animal in the glowing tribute to its gluttoness, beginning: "Tis a "natural hunger makes the wolf a savage," &c., Judge Morsell to-day confirmed the decision of which is a pleasing addition to natural history, but very unpalatable on the stage. Mr. Knowless delineation of Gesler is as absurd as that of Toll, and dent of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. This the language with which he endows him still more ridiculous. In fact the whole play was intolerable. Mr. Davenport's acting in the affray with Gesler, and the apple scene, was forcible, and invested those pas-NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, May 25, 1855.

The Know Nothing State Council of Maine, in session in this city yesterday, nominated Samuel C. Gare of Augusta as their candidate for Governor. One thousand delegates were present. eages with somewhat of interest, but he neither pos sesses personel nor manner to convey a truthful idea of Tell. Mr. Davenport looks more like a Carbonar bent on some dark design than like the open-hearted mountaineer struggling with straight-forward manfiness against tyrauny. This incongruity pervaded the whole performance, which, added to the absurdity of

We were, indeed, well rejoiced when the curtain fell

that many Christians are Jews at heart. However, as but one act was presented last night, we shall present but one act in our criticism of the Jew, and reserve to another occasion a keener analysis of the

Mr. Davenport appearance as Shylock is too buoyant and youthful. The traces of a long life passed on the ere i and under persecution, on the other in extortion, were not sufficiently marked. His bearing was too proud, his air too haughty. But with this except on Mr. Davenpert's personation was a finished piece of acting. The animus of hatred was expressed in terrible truth by a wolfish engerness, manifested in the fiend geze on his victim, keen as his knife, deadly as his determination. His playing with the blade, his devouring the judge with his eyes while reading the bend, his fiendish joy at the judges favorable decision, the clinking of the senies jarring on the ear, the whetting of the kuife, all was executed with admirable dramatic skill. When pouncing upon his victim the Judge stops him, the expression of his features assumed the marks of his intense disappointment, and as disappointment grew into rage and rage into des pair at the final decision, Mr. Davenport preserved with faithfulness the varying passions which from time to time usur od the heart of the Jew. On the whole, though it is difficult to pronounce an opinion upon on act, Mr. Davenport's personation exhibited evident marks of a most careful study of the character, and was deserving of the commendation of the critic and the appliance with which it was received by a very crowded audience.

MR. DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.

The Broadway Theater was crowded in every part last night by a very intelligent and brilliant audience. Mr. Devempert was warmly greeted, and played throughout to the satisfaction of his friends, whose plauelits were frequent and long continued. At the close of the second piece he was called out and said, in substance, that he was heartily grateful for the gelden favors showered upon him. During this ongagement the public had bestowed upon his efforts o delicate some of the characters of the divine Shakspere a meed of approval which was the more gratifying as it was unexpected. In return for this great kindness he had endeavored to make himself worthy of their esteem by throwing his whole coul into those personations, and that he had succeeded the plaudits then ringing in his ears were a sufficiently gratifying proof. He considered that they had called him to a high position in the dra-n atic world, and so long as he had their support and a) proval would-endeavor to merit their partiality. He desired also to return his sincere thanks to the leading journals of this City, which had so ably seconded the public in encouraging him in his efforts. Throughout his address he was very warmly applauded, and retired smid cheers from all parts of the house.

To-night Mr. D. plays "Sir Giles Overreach."

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Opera of Evnant last evening drew a numerous and brilliant audience. All the tiers, so far as we could judge, were liberally supplied with hearers. The neverty of the evening lay in the cast and not in the Opera. Medame La Grange was the Soprano, cars. Mirate, Morelli and Marini severally tenor, baritone and bass.

The music of this work is incontestibly the best of

Verdis-and compared with the Rigoleto, there is vast descent to the latter. It contains inspirations and portions in the largest style which would credit may school or master. The errors in orchestrationsuch as cernet music, &c., with the voice-have been abundantly denounced; and withal, there is a great balance in favor of the beauties.

The voice of Madame Lagrange is not heavy enough for details so overcharged with heavy orchestration and demanding so much accent. Nevertheless she succeeded so well as to be twice called out on her first sole; and on two other occasions, with the others, before the curtain. In fact, the applause was over-

whelming.

The part of the tenor in this opera is well adapted to Mr. Mirate, who was vigorously encored. The barilone solo with quartetic and chorus of Mr. Mo-relli, was so uproarbously greeted at the end of Act III, that the curtain was redrawn, and the exquisite logic of repeating the solo and scene gone through with. Some musico-dramatic scenes bear repetition equally well with the tent scene in Richard III, or the ghostreene in Macbeth, and this one encored is one of them. Mr. Marini began huskily, but declaimed himself cut of it. The Cabuletta he sings is sadly out of place and simply noisy, the situation considered.

As this company is a very expensive one Mr. Paine deserves all manner of support from the public for his liberal undertaking. The sustentation he has thus far received from the public promises safely for the continnance of his enterprise. Mr. Paine, will be remembered, is one of the stockholders, and he has become manager to uphold the Academy.

-The opera at Nibi but offered nothing new for remark. -The concert of Mr. Eisfeld will take place this af-

ternoon. See advertisement.

THE COMING CRISIS.

From The Independent Democrat, (Concord, N. H.)

It is clear that our nation is approaching a crisis which must settle or nusettle American politics for meny years to come. The great battle between Freedom and Slavery, toward which the partisans of the latter have been hurrying us for many years, has actually begun. It is no longer a war of words or of ideas. It is no longer a question for the ballot-box, but fer the cartridge-box. For the first time in the Listory of our Government, its authorities, its laws, its officers, are poweriess to protect American citizens on their own soll; and, what is more alarming than all, there appears to be no serious attempt to sustain the laws or the officers; - the Government itself apparently winks at the violence that tramples its own authority

What is to be the end of these things? Where are these cutrages to stop ! If a territory large enough for an empire can be invaded by an armed banditti and its laws struck down with impunity for the purpore of planting Slavery there, what security have the States that when the Slave-power shall have gained for States that when the Stave-power shall have guarded to complete ascendancy it now contends for they shall not share the same fate? The power that trampen upon the dearest rights of freemen in Kansas will not besitate to do the same thing in any State of this Union when opportunity offers or occasion demands. Slavers knows no law but its own will. Teejfects to right but might, Itself the offspring of wer, is hard is ever against Liberty and all the municipal of these.

of Liberty. The lastic which Slavery makes in Kansas new must be not asso, or not only Kansas is test but our national liberties are all lest. The day that sees the conquest of that instearse and fertile Territory "acquiesced" in by the people of the Free States will see the bearse and about of dimerican Freedom. The people of the Northmust never acquiesce. From hill-top and valley, from term and workshop, from the pulph, the school-house and the fireside must be word to both. "Kansas shall "tever be given up to Slavery. It was quantited" to Freedom by our fathers and the fathers of the Re-"public, and fire it shall be though a thousand Unions "and millions of freemen fell in its defense."

The Free State, here aboutly been model to the

The Free States have already been pushed to the The Free States have already been pushed to the all and can retreat no further. They must now turn a the argressers or be crit pled and subliquated forcer. The struggle in Kansas is their struggle. The suits will be theirs. If mish law, the howie-knife dislayery conquer Kansas the North is conquered, to day that sees that Territory a Siare State of this nion sees the sceptre of Slavery wave over the core American Confinent. It must never be. The prit that nerved our fathers in the days of our concept was not struggle for liberty must nerve the arms and hearts of their children now against a far more relative tyrancy. If the National Government will not do be sury and prosect the liberties of the people as people must protect themselves. The Free States into take the weapons into their own hands and use take the weapons into their own hands and use time.

Do not tell us that it will dissolve the Union. The failure of the Union to protect the rights of the people

lation of the Union. By that failure it absolves every American from an in allegiance to the Union and proclaims the right and duty of all to protect the right and out of all to protect the right. The only Union to which the people of the Free States one allegiance is a Union for Liberty under law. And when it becomes perverted for the overthrow of Liberty and Law, it has no rightful sovereinty over the acts or conscisences of Americans.

Disquise it as we may, to this it is coming, and that rapidly. We must bring the Union back to the policy of the fathers, or it will be dissolved. It example be usuanced by the bown-knile and revolver. It emply

of the fathers, or it will be dissolved. It caused be surfained by the bewis-knife and revolver. It enght not to be if it could. And the recent the North co are to look this thing in the face the better. With such men as are now defying all law and authority and all dree ney in Karsas, no Union can be other than a discrete and curse to the people of the Free States. Away, then, with all hug-bear fears of a dissolution of the Union. It can never be dissolved while true to the purposes for which it was formed. When it becomes log-closely false to those purposes, its emi cannot come to record.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

The following is the glorious law of Personal Liberty, passed over Gov. Gardner's veto by vast majorities in both Houses of the Massachu-

As Act to protect the Rights and Liberties of the Petpic of the

AS ALT to protect the Rights and Liberties of the Petgle of the Commenwealth of Massachusette.

Be it enouted by the Scarle, A.C. Section 1. All the provisions of the "Section 1. All the provisions of the Section 1. All the provisions of the section of the section of the provisions of the section of the section of the provisions of the section o apply to the Act of Congress approved September eighteen, in the year one thousand eight bundred and fifty, estitled "An Act to amend, and supplementary to the Act cutoled 'An Act respecting fugilities "from lattle and persons escaping from the service "of their masters."

"of their masters."

SEC. 2. The meaning of the one hundred and cleventh chapter of the Revised Statutes is bereby feeding to the that every person imprisoned or restrained of his liberty is entitled, as of right and of course, to the writ of kalkens occurs, except in the cases neutroned in the second section of that chapter.

SEC. 3. The writ of kalkens corpus may be issued by the Supreme Justical Court, the Court of Common Illers, by any Justice's Court of Folice Court of any town or city, by any Court of Resond, or by any Justice of rither of said Courts, or by any Justice of Frobate; mide of sinker the issued by any Justices of the thee of either of said Courts, or by any shape of the Faste, and it may be issued by any Justice of the Faste, if no Magistrate above named is known to said Justice of the Peace to be writin five miles of the place where the party is imprisoned or restrained, and it shall be returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Plens or other Court of Research or any one of the Justices thereof, whether the Court may be in session or not, and in term time or vacation.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Piens or other Court of Record, or any Justice of either of seid Court's before whom the writ of halves corpus shall be made returnable, shall, on the application of any party to the proceeding, order a trial by jury as to any facts stated in the return of the officer, or as to any facis alleged, if it shall appear by the return of the officer or otherwise that the person whose retraint or imprisonment is in question is claimed to have excited from such service or labor, and may admit said person to bad in a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. In such case, issue may be joined by a general denict of the facts alleged, the pion may be not goidly, and the jury shall have the right to return a general verdict, and the same discretion as juries have in the trial of criminal cases; and the finding of a verdict of not guilty shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 5. The Court or Justice before whom the writ of halves vermes is returnable shall, unless a jury is SEC. 4. The Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of

Sec. 5. The Court of Justice section that it is already in attendance, by warrant command the already in attendance, by warrant command the alread of the county, or his deputy, to summon a jury in the manner provided in the twenty fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, to attend at the time of d place of the Revised Statutes, to attend at the time and place stated in the warrant, at which time and place they had be impraneled, and, having elected a lareman by builton, the issue so framed shull be put to them for their determination. In case one jury shall disagree, the issue may be submitted to the other jury, or continued to the next term, at the discretion of the Court. And in every case of disagreement, another jury may be summored and qualified as above provided, forthwich or at a fature day, in the discretion of the Court or Justice before whom the write is returned, until a verifict shall finally be rendered upon the issue. If any person summored as a jure, as aforesaid, shall fail to attend without sufficient cause, he shall pay a fine of \$50. And if, by reason of challenges or otherwise, there shall not be a full jury of the persons summored, the officer atposing the hearing shall return some suitable person or persons to sapply the deficiency.

the hearing shall return some suitable person or persons to sapply the deficiency.

Src. 6. If any claimant shall appear to demand the custody or presention of the person for whose benefit and writ is sued out, such claimant shall state in whiting the facts on which he reises with precision and certainty; and neither the claimant of the alleged fugitive, nor say person teterested in his alleged obligation to service or labor, nor the alleged fugitive, shall be permitted to testify at the trial of the issue, and no certissions, admissions or declarations of the alleged fugitive against himself shall be given in evidence. Upon every question of fact involved in the issue, the burden of proof shall be upon the claim ant, and the facts alleged and necessary to be established must be proved by the testimony of at least two-cridible witnesses, or other legal evidence equiva-

Sec. 7. If any person shall remove from the limits f this Commonwealth, or shall again in of this Commonwealth, or shall assist in the form, or shall come into the Commonwealth with the intention of removing or of assisting in the removing therefrom, or shall procure or assist in procuring to be so removed, any person being in the peace thereof who is not "beld to service or labor" by the "party making "claim," or who has not "escaped" from the "party making "claim," or who has not "escaped to the "party making "claim," or who has not "escaped "claim," within the meaning of those words in the Constitution of the United States, on the pretense that such person is so held or has so escaped, or that his "cryice or labor is so "due," or with the intent to subject him to such "service or labor," he shall be junished by a fine not less than one nor more than live thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than live thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than five years.

Sec. 8. Any person sustaining wrong or nigary by any by proceeding puishable by the preceding section may maintain an action and recover damages therefor in any Court competent to try the same.

Sec. 9. No person while holding any office of honherefrom, or shall come into the Con

SEC. 9. No person while holding any office of hon-or, trust or emolutions under the laws of this Com-monwealth shall in any capacity issue any warrant or or, trust or emolement under the laws of this Commonwealth shall in any capacity issue any warrant or other process, or grant any castineate, under or by virtee of an act of Congress approved the 12th day of February, in the year 1930, entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the cervice of their masters," or under or by virtue of an act of Congress approved the 18th day of September, in the year 1850, entitled "An act to amond and supplementary to 'An act respecting fugitives "from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," or shall in any capacity serve any such warrant or other process.

Sec. 10, Any person who shall grant any certificate under or by virtue of the acts of Congress mentioned in the preceding section, shall be deemed to have resisted any commission from the Commonwealth which he may possess, his office shall be deemed vacant, and he shall be forever thereafter ineligible to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged furtive from service or labor, under or by virtue of the acts of Congress mentioned in the minth section of this act, shall be deemed to have recipated any commission from the Commonwealth that he may possess, and he shall be increafter ineagenizated from applearing as counsel or etterney in the Commonwealth.

te thereafter incapecitated from appearing as counse or atterney in the Course of this Commonwealth.

or enters y in the Cours or this Commonwealth.

See, 12. The two proceeding sections shall not apply
to removal from judicial office, but if either of the actions there specified shall be performed by any person
bedding judicial office under the Commonwealth, it
shall be considered as a violation of good behavior, as
well as a receon for loss of public confidence, and as
furnishing nufficient ground either for impeachment or
for removal by address.

furnishing sufficient ground either for conjugate for removal by address.

SEC. 13. Any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Jailer or Coroner,

Consider of the commonwealth or the Police of any city or town, or any district, county city or town officer or other member of the volunteer milita of this Commonwealth who shall be refer a rest, imprison, details or witters, or aid in arresting, imprisenting or returning any person for the resient that he is claimed or adjudged to be a finiting from art, is or labor shall be completed by en for the reason that he is channel or supposed to be fugilize from service or labor shall be punished by the property of the property of the punished by the property of the property of the punished to not be than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$2,000, and to make than two years. No person who holds not more than two years. No person who holds by effice under the laws of the United States which years. qualifies him to este any warrant or other process, qualifies him to este any warrant or other process, crising the same time hold may office of late in the Spring.

boser, trust or emolument under the laws of this Con recoverable.

Control of the colonteer militia of this Commonwealth shell not set in any manner in the softure, detention of resoltner of any person for the rossen that he is chained or anjudged to be a fugitive from survice of the colon of any number of the same who shall effort against the providence of the same who shall effort against the providence of the same who shall effort by face not less than one thousand and not exceeding to off-stanty dollars, and by impressment in the State I from for not less than one for more than two state I from for not less than one for more than two states. Any purpose believe and in the other constants of the other constants.

hic. 19. Nothing in this ant shall be construed to still to so much of the act of the twelfth of Pebruary, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as reintes to inglives from justice.

Sig. 30. All nots or pairs of nots inconsistent with
the provisions of this not are here by repealed.

Sig. 31. This not shall take effect from and after its

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Misenstrys. -- The Paulding Clarion has a profess ed report of the proceedings of the Know-Nothing State Convention, and gives the following as the ticket agreed upon: Governor, Grn. Fontains of Pontolic; Secretary of State, A. G. Horn of Quitman, Clarke County; Auditor of Public Accounts, F. L. Swan of Hinds: State Treasurer, Col. Stitle of Mar-shall; Judge of High Court of Errors and Appeals, C. P. Smith of Wilkinson; and Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery, J. C. Carpenter of Hinds County. With reference to old party affiliations the nominees stand: Governor, State Rights Democrat; Auditor, Judge of High Court and Clerk of Chancery, Union Democrats; Secretary of State and Treasurer, old line Whigh. The Clarion also gives the reported candidates for four of the five Congressional districts as follows: First, Rev. B. D. Nabers (Union Dem.); Third, Lockart E. Houston (U. D.); Fourth, W. A. Lake (Whig); Fifth, Hiram Cusandy (State Rights Dem., and Speaker of the last House of Representa-

tives of Mississippi Legislature.)
Kentucky.—The Paris Fing says: It is rumored here that the Democratic Central Committee for that district have tendered the nomination for Congress to Cot. John A. Prall, of Woodford.

Mr. Henry C. Burnett has been nominated for Congress by the Anti-Know-Nothing party in Linn Hayd's district. Mr. Monchem is the Nnow-Nothing can-

Itanous .- An election for Judges and a vote on the Prohibitory question is to take piace on the 4th of

Vanxost .- The Calcionian Judges this to be a critical time with "the Free State Know-Nothings," and that probably "the South will carry all before "them in the Grand Councils, in nominations and in "erecting platforms." It goes for a strictly Anti-Slavery organization in the approaching Presidential and Congressional elections.

· NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The following is the official statement of votes for Representatives to Congress, as found by the Governor and Connell at their late receion. It will be noticed that there is a remarkable uniformity in the majorities for the Anti-Administration. Anti Nebraska candidate majorities severally range between 3,200 and 3, 500, enough for all practical pur

DISTRICT NO (Dem.) 9,799; James Pike, (Fusion) 13,011; Pike's

(Dem.) 2,721, Santa mejorsy, 3,212.

District No. 2—Scattering, 2; Geo. W. Morrison, (Dem.) 8,650; Mason W. Tappan, (Fusion) 12,129; Tappan's Majority, 3,472.
District No. 3—Scattering, 2; Wm. P. Wheeler, (Dem.) 2,650; Arron H. Cragin, (Fusion) 12,126; Cracker, 19,650; Arron H. Cragin, (Fusion) 12,129; Cracker, 19,650; Arron H. Cragin, 19

cia's majority, 3,456 Aggregate Anti-Administration majorities in the whole State, 1, 270.

Musour. -- A correspondent of The Jefferson Inquiver says Gov. Sterling Price, an Atchison Demo-crat, is a member of the K. N. organization. TENNESSEE .- R. S. Parham declines the Hindoo

nomination for Congress in the Memphis District. John S. Brien declines the use of his name as a Temperance and Whig candidate for Governor against NORTH CAROLINA,-Cel. Robert T. Paine is the

Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Ist ALARAMA.-George S. Houston is named for re-

election to Congress from his District. INDIANA.-The State Free Democratic Association

meets at Indianapolis May 30.
Gronoia.—The Hon. Alfred H. Colquit (Dem.) has

declined the nomination of the Democratic party to represent the Hd Congressional District of Georgia. Within a short time past he has lost his wife and his father, the Hon. Walter T. Colquit, and his private feelings untit him for the assumption of a public trust.
A meeting was held in Griffin, Ga., on the 14th inst.,

o indene the Anti-Know-Nothing sentiments of the Hen. A. H. Stephens. James A. Russell is an Anti-Know-Nothing candi-

date for Congress in the IVth District.

AURICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATEST OFFICE-A NEW CURE FOR HYDROPHORIA. - The Union makes the following extract from a letter dated New-Orleans,

May 9, 1815, from an officer in the army: May 9, 1215, from an officer in the army:

"I send you be rewith some seeds for distribution, used ten in the cure of the bite of the mad dog. It is considered as an effectual remedy in the parish of St. Fernard of this State, and the cures which are stated to have been effected from their use are certainly very numerical name; but the plant is a tropical one, combing from Mexico-I believe from the Department of Tobarco. The seeds are called here 'grainer coaire to see the proof of the proof of

Tobasco. The seeds are called here 'grains coare' 'la rage,' and are used as follows:

"Three of them are broken up or pounded into small pieces, and put into a wine-glass of the best shery! Xeres, and allowed to steep for about 24 hours, and then being well stirred up, swallowed by the patiest. This does is repented three times a day for about nine days, when the person or animal may be considered as cured. I am told that even dogs which have been hinen by a rabid animal have been cured by this treatment, or by putting a larger quantity of these seeds in their food.

"The seed must be scaked in water 24 hours before planting, and the plant must be protected from the rays of the sun while still young and tender. It resembles much the the okta plant, and should be planted late in the Spring."

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received. Galveston dates to the 17th announce the end of the drouth. Heavy rains have fallen all over the State. It is not that Jews have become as Christians, but

FRANCE. It is said that grave differences of opinion have taken place between the Emperor and his late Foreign Minister in regard to the manner in which the latte acquitted himself as Plenipotentiary at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor has expressed his strong disapthe Vienna Conferences manifested to accept the disbonorable and delusive terms of peace from Russia,

and that he condemns De l'Huys' too great confidence

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

Hatteax, Friday, May 25, 1855.

in the good faith of Austria.

The Emperor has been everywhere greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of his subjects since the attempted assassination. At Pian-ri's trial the Presiding Judge refused to admit any lady spectators into Court, and the trial was conducted very quiet y-it is supposed with a view to prevent any interest being taken in the prisoner, and to discourage similar future attempts being made to gain notoristy. The accused has given no reason for this act, except that his family had been ruined by the French invasion of Rome.

The ship John sailed from Plymouth with 387 emigrants for Quebec, and encountered a heavy gale from the North-east, to the westward of Eddystone. The vessel got closer in to the Innd than the Captain was aware of, and in making Black Head headland he ren the ship on a dangerous reef, called Manacles. Her bottom was stove in, and she sunk within 200 fect of the const. The bulk of the passengers were swept off by the fearful sens, and 190 were lost; 93 clung to the rigging. By the great exctions of the constgaard men they were saved, among them several females, and Captain Rawles and crew. The John was a very old vessel, having been built in 1810. A

are true to themselves.

Twenty-six battalions of Finlanders have been

PORTCHESTER, Friday, May 25, 1855.

The engine and tenuer of the Portchester train were run off the track this morning through the carebosters of the switchman, who neglected to turn the switch. No one injured.

CRICAGO, Friday, May 25, 1855.

Witnesses who have just returned from the scene of the whirtwind, report more less and destruction of property. Many houses were torn to pieces, and the sufferings of fan lies are indescribable. The force of the tornado was beyond all benef.

PARKENIELE, (Olio.) Friday, May 25, 1855.
The railroad bridge over Grand River, at Painsille, on the Lake Shore Kailroad, will be furished too
ky, and trains will commence running over it or Monday.

Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, May 25, 1855,
The Royel Mail Steamship Asia, from Boston, en
route for Liverpool, arrives at this port at 9 o'clock
last evening, and after coaling, sailed again at 11
o'clock, with fine weather.

AND SHYLOCK.

sayer, "cut boldly."

the play, caused it to fall heavily, even en an audience most sympathetically disposed.

MUEDER TRIALS.
Borrox, Friday, May 25, 1855.
The Jury in the case of John L. Chapman, ried before the Supreme Court at Cambridge for the murder of Benjamin Coursens, has returned a verdict of guilty. Chapman appears to be in the last stage of on William Tell and rose on Shylock, "the Jow" whem Shakspere drew; "for Shylock is not a Jow, but a fiend presented in the form of one. In Shaks pere's picture he is stripped of the few good qualitie which have survived persecution, and clothed in al gnaty. Crapman appears to consumptions.

Samuel Hillard has been put on trial for the marder of James L. Warren at the Long Pond Hotel, in Neitek, in March, 1854.

In the Posice Court to-day Moses Williams, Parau Stevers, Lewis Rice, Harvey D. Parker, Samuel Q. Cochran and John Corthell, prominent landords—all fiquor dealers—were straigued under the new law. The Government witnesses not being present the several cases were posiponed till Taesday next. the bad ones it has evented. Shylock has two pas sions. The one, love of money: the other, hatred o the Christian. But however strong the hatred of th ew of that period to his Christian persecutor was, his ve of morey was stronger, and Shakspere might have rensocked every gheito in Christondom, and never have found a solitary Jew who would have preferred a pound of fiesh to a pound of silver. The last of lucie, heartlessness in attaining it, meanures ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PARKS.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 25, 1855.

Parks, the munderer, sentenced to be hung on the 1st of Jane, made an ursuccessful attempt to escape last night. His effort failed by his key breaking in the lock. He was assisted by a Duten hunglar; both were somed with revolvers, and saws, hies, &c., were found in their cells. Parks declared that it was his intention to shoot the turnkey if it had been necessary to convent his careful. and personal cowardice, are the vices of the Jow. But so far from being indifferent, as pictured, to that only affection which persecution has left him, family love, the domestic affections grew more intensely strate in the Jew, the more he was crowded out from the rest of the world. In Isanc of York, Scott has presented a platue of the true Jew in all the delicate shules of the character. Shakespere, however, preserves that intensity of intellect which is ever working in the He-The Rev. Dr. Limisley, delegate to the Presbyterian central Assembly from New-Albany, died suddenly his afternoon from apoplexy. brew, whose chain is increasantly fretted with eager desire of gain, and he can hardly be blamed for his strong prejudices when so many of them survive even in our own day. It is true the money-changer, once spit on in the ghetto, is newadays hugged in the palace. But it is not that the projudice against the Jow has ceased, but that the love of money has increased.